

Living Things and their Habitats

Knowledge

Living Things and their Habitats

recognise that living things can be grouped in a variety of ways

explore and use classification keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things in their local and wider environment

recognise that environments can change and that this can sometimes pose dangers to living things

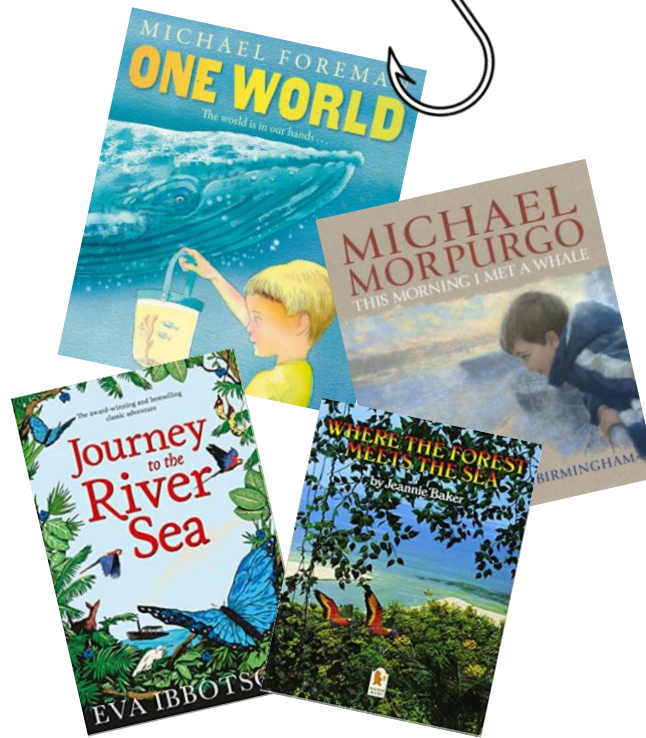
Working Scientifically

use and making simple guides or keys to explore and identify local plants and animals

Make a guide to local living things

Raising and answering questions based on their observations of animals and what they have found out about other animals that they have researched.

Hook into a Book



Activate Prior Knowledge

EY

- Exploring the natural world around them, making observations.
- Know similarities and differences between the natural world around them.
- Habitats of animals in Autumn
- Habitats of animals in Winter
- Habitats of creatures under the sea
- Minibeasts habitats
- Farm animals
- Lifecycles of animals

KS1

- Living, dead, never living
- Food chains
- Habitats and Microhabitats
- Working Scientifically
 - Sorting and classifying animal characteristics
 - Answer questions using scientific vocabulary
 - Carry out practical tests using their observations and drawing simple conclusions

KS2

- The process of reproduction in plants and animals
- Differences in the life cycles of different animals
- Linnaean System
- Microorganisms

Key Vocabulary	
organisms	This is another word that can be used to mean 'living things'.
life processes	The things living things do to stay alive.
respiration	A process where plants and animals use oxygen gas from the air to help turn their food into energy.
sensitivity	The way living things react to changes in their environment .
reproduction	The process through which young are produced.
excretion	The process by which living things get rid of waste products.
nutrition	The process of obtaining food to provide living things with energy to live and stay healthy.
habitat	The specific area or place in which particular animals or plants may live.
environment	An environment contains many habitats and these include areas where there are both living and non-living things.
endangered species	A plant or animal where there are not many of their species left and scientists are concerned that the species may become extinct .
extinct	When a species has no more members alive on the planet, it is extinct .

Key Vocabulary	
classification	This is where plants or animals are placed into groups according to their similarities.
vertebrates	Animals with a backbone.
invertebrates	Animals without a backbone.
specimen	A particular plant or animal that scientists study to find out about its species.
characteristics	The distinguishing features or qualities that are specific to a species.



Investing in

the **UNIQUENESS**

of each individual

"I Am Fearfully And Wonderfully Made"
- Psalms 139 v14

Life Processes

Life Processes

To stay alive and healthy, all living things need certain conditions that let them carry out the seven life processes:

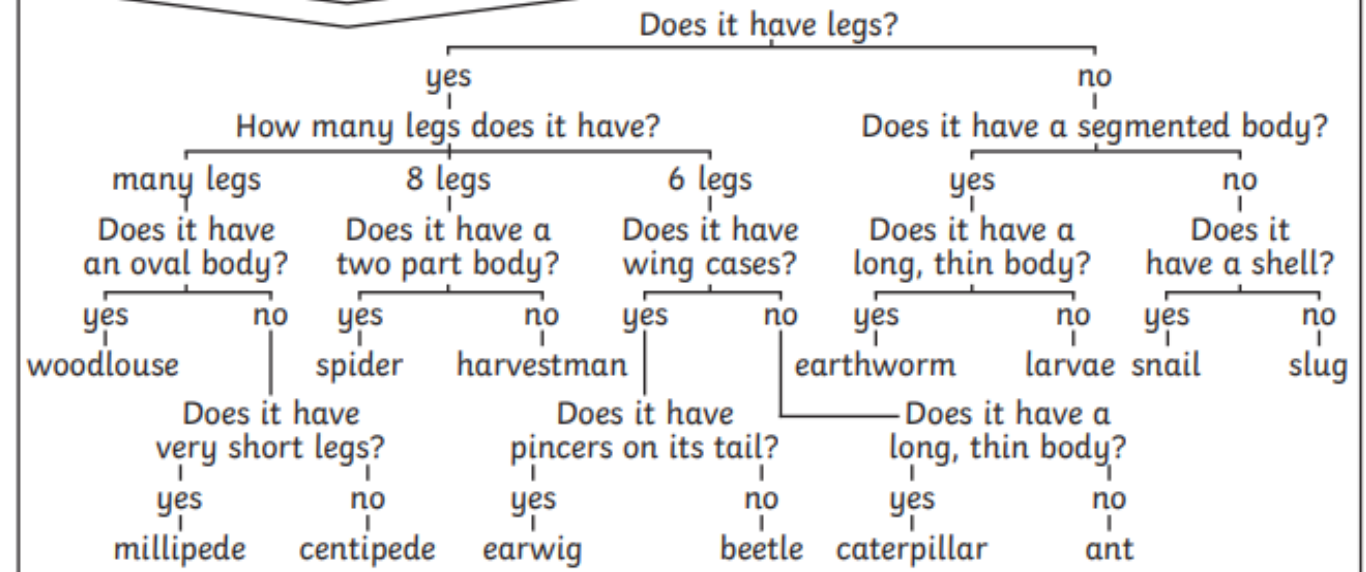
- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| Movement | Growth |
| Respiration | Reproduction |
| Sensitivity | Excretion |
| | Nutrition |



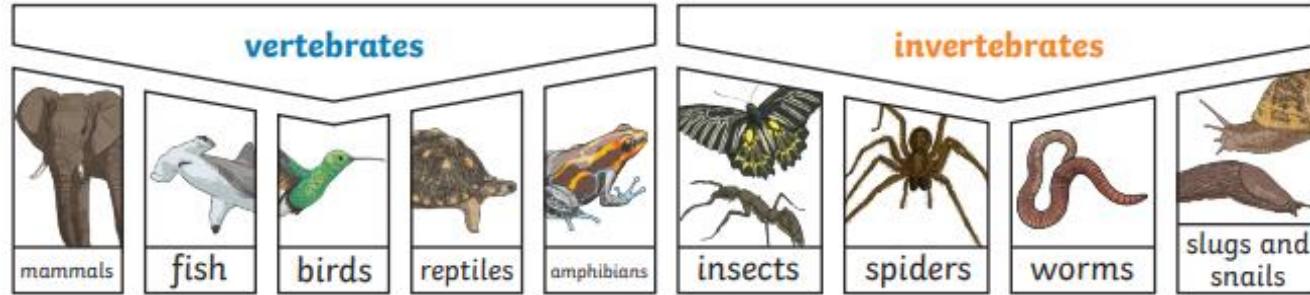
Classification

You can use **classification** keys to help group, identify and name a variety of living things. Here is an example of a **classification** key:

Invertebrate Classification Key



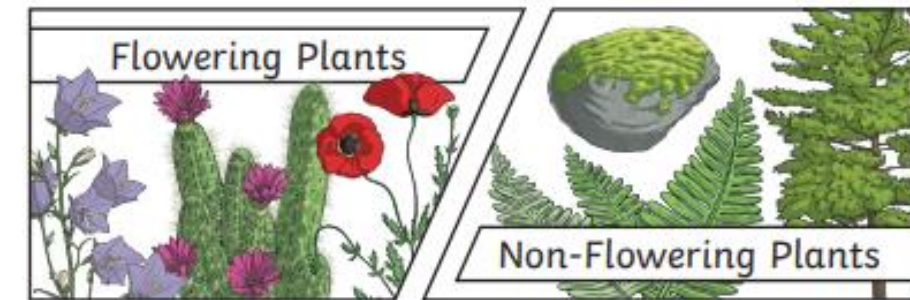
Animals can be grouped in lots of different ways based upon their characteristics



Vertebrates can be separated into five broad groups.

You could sort **invertebrates** you might see around school in different ways, such as in this example. The vast majority of living things on the planet are **invertebrates**.

Plants can be sorted into many different groups



Changes to an **environment** can be natural or caused by humans. Changes to an **environment** can have positive as well as negative effects. Here are some examples of things that can change an **environment**.

- Natural*
- earthquakes
 - storms
 - floods
 - droughts
 - wildfires
 - the seasons

- Human-Made*
- deforestation
 - pollution
 - urbanisation
 - the introduction of new animal or plant species to an **environment**
 - creating new nature reserves

Plants and animals rely on the **environment** to give them everything they need. Therefore, when **habitats** change, it can be very dangerous to the plants and animals that live there.